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malarial fevers, 4; meningitis, 3; myelitis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 5; plague, 5; pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 1; puerperal eclampsia, 1; puerperal fever, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 11; other tuberculosis, 1; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 2; septicæmia, 2; smallpox, 3; still-born, 9; syncope, 1; tetanus, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 2; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; other causes, 16.

I have also to inform you that during the same period there were reported 12 cases of smallpox with 3 deaths.

*Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever—Vaccination on vessels.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, September 9, 15, and 21, as follows:

During the week ended September 3 the following vessels left this port bound for United States ports: On the 2d instant, the British steamship *Roman Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 3 first-class passengers, and no steerage, and with no change in the crew personnel while in this port; on the same date, the British steamship *Tennyson*, with a cargo of coffee, 34 first-class passengers from this port and the River Plate transferred on board at this port, 19 steerage, and 2 new members of the crew signed on at this port; on the same date, the British steamship *Easby Abbey*, for Galveston, Tex., in water ballast, with 2 passengers, first class, no steerage, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while lying in this port. All of these vessels lay in the open bay, while discharging and taking on cargo, and none of the crews of these vessels, with the exception of the captains and pursers, and such new men as signed on at this port, had been ashore while in port.

No other vessels left this port during the week under consideration for United States ports.

*Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro, week September 4, 1904.*

The total number of deaths during this week was 451, of which number none was caused by yellow fever, with 1 case of this disease reported. Plague has had a slight recrudescence here during the last month, last week there having been 4 deaths from this disease, with 11 new cases reported. At the end of the week there were 23 cases of this disease in the Hospital Paulo Candido. Variola still is epidemic in this city, although still greatly confined to the outlying districts, and was the cause of 174 deaths, the greatest number of deaths from this disease that I have seen since my arrival here last November. There were 342 new cases of this disease during the week, and at the end of the week there were 378 cases of variola in the Hospital São Sebastião.

Measles caused 2 deaths; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2; diphtheria and croup, 3; grippe, 9; enteric fever, 3; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 1; leprosy, none; malarial fevers, 16; and tuberculosis, 47.

The deaths were divided as follows: Males, 274; females, 177; natives, 385; foreigners, 63; nationality unknown, 3. By ages as follows: Less than one year of age, 70; more than this and up to five years of age, 74; 5 to 10, 38; 10 to 20, 48; 20 to 30, 78; 30 to 40, 41; 40 to 50, 39; 50 to 60, 24; more than 60 years of age, 35; and age unknown,

4. By localities as follows: In domiciles, hotels, etc., 288; in civil hospitals, 116; in military hospitals, 9; in Santa Casa da Misericordia, 33; in asylums, convents, etc., 2; in ships in port, none, and in unknown localities, 3.

The daily average of deaths was 64.42, in comparison with 59.57 during the preceding week and with 44.28 for the corresponding week of the year 1903. This gives a coefficient per 1,000 of the population, reckoned at 850,000 persons (annual), of 27.74.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 4th instant,  $26.2^{\circ}$  C., and the lowest on the 29th ultimo,  $15.4^{\circ}$  C., with an average temperature for the week of  $19.39^{\circ}$  C.

The total rainfall for the week amounted to 6.73 mm.

During the week ended September 10 the following vessels left this port bound for United States ports: On the 6th instant, the British steamship *Garrick* for New Orleans via Barbados, West Indies, for disinfection, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers of any class, and no change in the personnel of the vessel in this port, and on the 7th instant, the British steamship *Titian*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, 8 first-class and 11 steerage passengers from this port, and with no change in the personnel of the crew. According to instructions to the surgeon of the *Titian*, all steerage passengers will be vaccinated before arrival at New York. No other vessels left this port for the United States during this week. None of the crew of either vessel, except the captains, and in the case of the *Titian*, the purser, had been ashore while the ships were in port, and as no new members of the crews were shipped here, there is little chance of infection with variola in the case of either vessel.

#### *Plague and beriberi in Bahia.*

There have been but few notices received here during the last week in regard to the outbreak of plague in Bahia. One of date of the 11th instant states that cases of the disease continue to be reported, but that the epidemic seems to be declining. One of date of 12th states that the inhabitants of the city, realizing the value of vaccination against plague, are receiving this prophylactic very generally. Another of date of the 13th instant says that a disease of a very suspicious character has appeared in Santo Amaro, a town a few miles distant from Bahia.

On the 10th instant a vessel arrived at Bahia from the north with 14 persons ill with beriberi, and on the 13th another vessel arrived there with 14 other beriberi patients. This disease is pretty generally endemic along the coast of Brazil, and there is no seaport city where deaths from this disease do not occur almost every week.

#### *Mortality statistics from Pernambuco.*

The following statistics for the two weeks ended August 31 have just been received: Total deaths for this period, 336; population, from 180,000 to 200,000; variola, 28 deaths; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; bubonic plague, 2; malarial fevers, 18; tuberculosis, 29; leprosy, 2; dysentery, 26; beriberi, 5. Death rate per 1,000, 40.4; maximum daily deaths, 28; mean, 21; minimum, 14.